THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. TUESDAY. MARCH 15, 1864. NO. 107.

Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

re the only terms of subscription to THE llowing

:

per, 1 month.....$ 3 00
3 months..... 8 00
6 months..... 15 00
paper, 3 months..... 3 00
6 months..... 6 00

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JOB PRINTING.

being connected with the PROGRESS establish- Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we ared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB NG. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

ELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, S. Thrashe in the Clerk's Office of the District of the Confederate States of the Northern Dis- f Georgia.

Northern and European News.

MOND, March 14.—There was a vague rumor of recognition of the Confederacy, under which erate loan advanced to fifty-nine, current at Lon- the 19th ult. The London *Post* mentioned the re- the 24th and repeated it on the 26th.

o the time of the departure of the last steamer the was not contradicted.

of Minister Dayton arrived in New York on the h dispatches from his father, and proceeded im- ely to Washington. He stated to his friends that perer had announced the conclusion that some- hould be done with a view of terminating the civil hich has raged long enough without any definite

report excited very little attention in this commu It is scarcely a topic of conversation.

e, of Kentucky, introduced into the Senate of the hat no negro or person whose mother or grand- was a negro shall be a citizen or eligible to office, aine and Massachusetts constitute one State, to be East New England. Vermont, New Hampshire, Island and Conneticutt another State to be called n New England.

From Northern Virginia.

ge C. H., March 14.— The Washington Chron- the 10th contains Seward's celebrated letter of th. Minister Adams says the United States Gov- t will be satisfied with the decision in the Alex- case, if affirmed in the highest court. If affirmed, mes Parliament to pass laws to prevent fitting out vessels. If this is not done the United States will be compelled to pursue such vessel even into ports. This may lead to war. Great Britain alone responsible.

From Northen Georgia

TON, March 14.—Northen papers state that Adju- eneral Thomas was at Nashville pushing forward rk of organizing negro taoops. Several reenlisted nts passed through Nashville returning to the

man's command was at Vicksburg on the 8th, pre- for another grand movement, Chattanooga proba- eir destination. The Yankees are much alarmed rd to Longstreets whereabouts. One account rep- him *en route* to Lee, another to Johnson. There h alarm felt at the theatening aspect of England rance.

Capture of a Schooner and Crew.

TERSBURG, March 14.—Capt Edenborough and eight of the signal corps boarded and captured Friday off Nansemond river, the Schooner *Julia Baker* rtland, with valuable stores. Catpain and crew brought off and the vessel burnt. The vessel and valued at ten thousand dollars. Several vessels gunboat were close by but our men were not inter- with.

Maj. C. C. Blacknall.

had the pleasure of a long conversation with ntleman, who has been for ten months a pris- the hands of the Yankees, yesterday. He was ed at Gettysburg, and his accounts of the Penn- ia campaign and the great battles in which he ken prioner are vivid, thrilling and very inter- While we failed to whip the Yankees in that rable contest, Major Blacknall insists that we ot whipped by them. Both armies were terri- t up but neither could claim a victory. We in the campaign because we retreated without plishing the object for which we invaded the 's soil, but the enemy sustained as much dam- the fight as we did.

Blacknall was at Johnston's Island until re- , when he was transferred to Point Lookout,and mong the eight hundred prisoners paroled and Richmond last week. He says his treatment s good as he could expect, as a prisoner of war t the rations served were about such as the Yan- oldiers received, and that though there may have individual cases of hardship and some excep- l cases of brutality on the part of Yankee officers, as uniformly treated with respect and even kind- by both officers and men. He thinks it is the tion and desire of the Yankee government, as it irs, to treat the prisoners, generally, as well as umstances will allow.

Maj. B. looks a little thin, but considering his unds in the battle of Gettysburg—(from which we glad to say he has recovered)—he has been doing ll, and we hope his parole will soon be removed so can again lead a column in the field. He is a ing, gallant and accomplished officer.

ix hundred Yankee prisoners left Richmond on rday morning for Americus, Ga., and forty-five kee deserters left Castle Thunder at the same for Salisbury.

UTSPOKEN.—A reunion of the Democracy of recently took place at Columbus, with a supper. ge Van Trump presided. Speeches were made T. W. Bartley, Charles Follett, Gov. Medary, rs Mayo, Bratton, Echelman, Putnam, Knapp, om, Corry, and Judge Chambers. Among the ts we find the following:

he Union of the States—Formed by the consent e several States, acting in their sovereign capaci- t cannot be perpetuated by force, but must rest n the continued assent of the parties to the com- .

he Virginia and Kentucky resolutions—The true osition of the nature of the Federal Government.

. L. Vallandigham—The exile, patriot and states- —Time will vindicate his course and confound of his revilers and persecutors.

he West—The equal not the vassal of the East, ands equal immunities, with no more than her dens of men and taxation.

he duty of the hour—To appeal from the confu- occasioned by the war, to the sovereign people reference to State rights and peace.

FUNDING.—We learn from C. B. Harrison, Esq., that $1,086,400 had been funded at the Depository in this City up to Saturday last. So it will be seen the money is rapidly going out of circulation and a "tight" money market may be expected, commencing about the 1st of April, all-fool's day.

An Atlanta paper says Morgan's command, now nearly ready for the field, is to operate in Mississippi.

The Abolition Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President is to meet at Baltimore on the 7th of June. The Democratic Convention is to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July.

TO KILL WORMS IN PEACH TREE ROOTS.—Our people do not sufficiently attend to their fruit trees; hence the defective character of much of our fruit.—A simple plan for destroying the worms that infest the root of the peach tree is hereunto annexed, and is at least worth a trial. Many a tree might thus be made to bear perfectly, which would otherwise fail.

Take a small hoe or other suitable implement and excavate the earth from the roots of the tree to the depth that the worms usually penetrate. Then take a pound of unslacked lime, broken into small fragments; mix it with the earth removed from the root, and pack the mixture into the excavation around the tree, then pour water upon the mixture in sufficient quantity to slack the lime. The heat revolved by this means together with the corrosive quality of the lime, will, within a very few minutes, destroy every worm, even when they have penetrated the bark; and this without injuring the tree. If half a dozen good peaches would not compensate for your labor, you are no lover of fruit.

AN "INSIDE VIEW" OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—A Washington correspondent gives the following sketch of President Lincoln and his daily habits:

Mr. Lincoln is an early riser. At 9, he breakfasts,—then walks over to the War Office to read such war telegrams as they give him, and have a chat with Gen. Halleck on the general situation. Returning to the White House, he goes through the morning's mail in company with a private secretary, he makes a minute of the reply he is to make, and others the President retains, that he may answer them himself. Every letter receives attention, and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no matter how they are worded, or how intelligent the chirography may be.

Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but on other days all of the visitors at the White House are requested to wait in the ante-chamber, and send in their cards. Sometimes before the President has finished reading his mail, Louis will have a handful of pasteboard, and from the cards laid before him, Mr. Lincoln has visitors ushered in, giving precedence to acquaintances. Three or four hours do they pour in, in rapid succession, nine out of ten asking offices, and patiently does the President listen to their applications. Care and anxiety have furrowed his rather homely features yet occasionally he is "reminded of an anecdote." Some newspapers attempt to deny that the President tells stories. Why, it is rare that any one is in his company for fifteen minutes without hearing a good tale, appropriate to the subject talked about.

At 4 o'clock, the President declines seeing any more company, and often accompanies his wife in her carriage to take a drive. He is fond of horseback exercise.

The President dines at 6. From the dinner table the party retire to the crimson drawing room where coffee is served, and where the President passes the evening, unless some dignitary has a special interview. Such is the almost unvarying daily life of Abraham Lincoln.

THE PARIS FASHIONS.—A late Paris letter says that the Empress Eugenie has made some curious sumptuary edicts this season, one of which is, that every visible article of ladies clothing must be of the same color as her gown. For instance, a lady wearing a yellow dress must wear also yellow boots, yellow gloves, yellow trimmings on her hat or bonnet, a yellow cloak and a yellow parasol. Those wearing yellow, or lilac, or blue, or green, or pink, must form into distinct groups or regiments, so as to constitute a striking *coup d'œil*. So you see it will not be according to Hoyle for a ringed, streaked and speckled lady to walk along Main street with *cuire* colored damsel. The female creation will be parcelled off by this law according to color, like matched horses.

A very pretty novelty in costume is about being adopted by the most stylish among young ladies. It is a long, white plaid scarf, in bright scarlet and other gay colors. This is tied around the neck, and one end left to float aside over the left shoulder, its length reaching nearly to the edges of the skirt of the cloak.

The scoop bonnet is still in full force. The brim has become very small—it still projects over the forehead, but presses closer at the sides, and is frequently tied down with a scarf, which, passing across the top of the crown, reminds us of the old time gipsy hats, of which our bonnets are either a corruption on a modern improvement. Evening bonnets are white, blue or rose color, tied down with a scarf of lace.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months	**$15.00**
" " **Three months**	**8.00**
" " **One month**	**3.00**

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be aken at the present rates.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

March 10-tf MANY CITIZENS, of Davidson County.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

Confederate copy.

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1863, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

March 12-tf

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds J. A. GUION,

March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

NOTICE.

[illegible] RAILROAD.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 12th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent.

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.

JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., March 15-t20m Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.; March 7-12t Secretary.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.

March 7-t25M G. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE, March 10-t28M Cashier.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which *the highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs. Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.

Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17—3w.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

March 5-Stawti A

SADDLE-TREES.

WE HAVE IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT OF SADdle-Trees, covered with rawhide, which will be sold low, to close out. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

March 10-8t Com. Merchants.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES, March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 8 days and send bills to advertiser.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in $5 bills, what in $50 or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer. If I accept I will write or telegraph to that effect. Give your address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. S.," Box 41, Columbia, S. C. March 10-d3tw1t*

ON SALE.

ABOUT 12,000 POUNDS OF NO. 1 SMOKING TObacco handsomely put up in papers and the papers in boxes of 100 pounds each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.

March 8-1w* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE, WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convienient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON, March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds, and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, March 1-t15M Secretary of the Treasury.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL $1,900 N. C. Treasury notes to the highest bidder—1s, 2s and 3s. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

March 11-td Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIP permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN, Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-25t

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 23d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. WARD WARREN,

Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.

March 14-1w*

Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14-2taw1m

FARM WANTED.

A SMALL GOOD FARM WANTED, WITH GOOD buildings, situated near some Railroad. I will pay in Cotton, Flour, Bank bills, or Confederate money, or would exchange a good farm containing 500 acres in Chatham county, situated in the Iron and Coal region, with new buildings, &c., for a good farm in the Eastern part of the State—one could be examined preferred. For further particulars, address Post Master, Snow Camp, Alamance county, N. C. March 14-2t*

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

SEVERAL LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days. March 12-1w

Confederate copy one week and send bill to Progress

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily causes delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G F W Nelson, of Ga., superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Bostwood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Norther Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Lenesburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Lenesburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 10 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 p m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at — night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board as., City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. T. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Bevers, Wm. L. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contracts.

JAS. HOUSTON, Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 3 miles South-East from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 3 rooms 18x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good dry-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Statesville, N. C. Feb 17-6t

WANTED TO PURCHASE [illegible]

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT [illegible]
Jan 19-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

Georgia.

From the faint inklings we have of "Joe Brown" and his Legislature, there seems to be an Executive and a Legislature that have the moral nerve, in the face of frowning bayonets and devastating war to make a protest in favor of popular right and raise a voice in favor of personal liberty. Personal liberty is the soul of Democracy, and Democracy is the germ of State Sovereignty, and without State Sovereignty we are the vassals and subjects of a central power. If the people of the States have any doubts as to the action of their Representatives in the next Congress, as to the repeal of the bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and other unconstitutional and objectionable laws, let them proceed at once to instruct them. They dare not disregard the instructions of the people, who can make and unmake them. We do not say that Mr. Davis will abuse any power conferred upon him by the truculent Congress that has ceased to exist—we hope he would not—but we are opposed, unalterably opposed, to giving him or any other living man the opportunity of doing so.

We want independence for the people of these Southern States—independence for ourselves and our posterity, of the State and of the South—but we would not surrender the liberty of the citizen, as far as we are concerned, to help achieve these great blessings, for we consider personal liberty above all price.

We hope that Gov. Brown and his Legislature will do nothing rash—that they will study the law and obey the law—but we hope at the same time that they will raise their voice in favor of Constitutional liberty and States Rights, and that the authorities of other States seeing their good works, may take courage and follow in their footsteps.

The Campaign of the Husbandmen.

As the Southern *Confederacy* well says, not a whit more interesting is the prospective spring campaign of the military strategist, so much canvassed of late, than the spring campaign of the Planters throughout these Confederate States. As much depends the final success of our cause upon the arms who wield the plough, as those who point the bayonet. Spades are trumps. As the spring advances, the tillers of the soil should be busy with their preparations for securing the new crops. The armies of the Confederacy must be sustained in the field. The duty of that support devolves upon the husbandman at his plough, and the housewife at her loom and spinning wheel. Every plough driven through the fertile soil of the South helps to drive back the ruthless destroying invaders of it; every shuttle and wheel in motion helps sustain a defender of the Confederacy. "He who makes two blades of grass where but one grew before, is a benefactor to this race." Keep the ploughs moving. Muster your little forces, men and boys, for a vigorous campaign in the field. Never mind "the front." Our armies will take care of that. Look well to your own department. See that you make an eloquent "official report" to the coming harvest, of groaning granaries—the result of an active summer's work. If we succeed in thwarting the enemy's designs this summer, "we have him on the hip" for the balance of time. If we fail, it is the farmer's, of all other classes who will suffer most. If we are successful, it will be in the main through the exertions of our planters, and they should look well to it that not a moment's valuable time is wasted, and not an inch of soil that is not made available.

Gov. Vance Invited to Fayetteville.

A portion of the magistrates of Cumberland county have extended the hospitalities of the town of Fayetteville to Gov. Vance and invited him to address the people at that place at such time as he may name. Though the duties of the Governor's office are very heavy, we doubt not, but he will comply with the wishes of his friends in the Cape Fear region. We find the following in the *Carolinian* of Saturday:

On Thursday last, a meeting was held at the Court House, at which David McNeill, Esq., was Chairman, and Jessee Warden, Secretary. There was sixty-five of the Magistrates of the county, present. The object of the meeting was to induce Governor Vance, to come to this city, and address the citizens upon the state of the country. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be directed to offer the hospitalities of the city of Fayetteville, to his Excellency Gov. Vance, and to request him to address the people of Cumberland county, at such time as he may appoint.

Resolved, That the Chairman forward a copy of these resolutions to Gov. Vance, and ask his acceptance.

Maj. Evans, of this County, has gone in person to Raleigh to lay the action of the meeting before his Excellency.

We think it nothing but right that Gov. Vance should favor the people of this section with his presence. He has never been here and we know that thousands are anxious both to see and hear the Governor.

GONE HOME.—We learn that *Henry Clay Jones, Esq.*, an original secessionist, and but very recently a Confederate officer, has gone to Newbern and is now practicing law in that city, his card appearing in the Yankee paper published in that place.

Some of the outside brethren, those who fight the battles of their country at a distance, make a great fuss when certain Conservative papers reach the Yankees in Newbern, but when *these*, their brethren and bed-fellows, go down and set up business—office-holders and the trusted friends of the Confederate authorities—they have nothing to say. We hope H. Clay Jones will have a good time in Newbern, practising law among his Yankee and negro friends, and that his secession friends in our lines may have a good time defending his conduct. He was a subordinate of Judge Biggs, who is a pet of the Administration. We hope the Lord's annointed will be provided for

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that Lt. Gen. Holmes and staff are soon to report to Richmond, and that Gen. Price succeeds to the command.

Rev. Dr. Deems is to Lecture, by invitation, in the town of Wilmington to-night. Subject: The War and the Condition of the Country.

The Georgia Legislature.

We have not yet received Gov. Brown's Message, but from the synopsis of it published yesterday, and the tenor of the Resolutions introduced by Linton Stephens, it is evident there is much dissatisfaction in Georgia relative to some of the acts of the late Congress. We trust, however, there will be no collision between State and Confederate authorities, for such a proceeding would only make matters worse. We are satitfied that a majority of the people will disapprove some things done by the Congress which recently expired, but the country should yield a ready obedience until obnoxious laws can be repealed. Violent measures or violent acts can be productive of no good, but may bring much mischief.

As an indication of public feeling in Georgia, we copy the following article from one of the leading papers of the State, written on the very day the Legislature met:

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel March 11.

WHAT SHALL THE LEGISLATURE DO?

It does not often happen that a Parliamentary body assembles in the midst of events so important as those which are now transpiring. The country is in a great struggle. It is contending with a powerful enemy. All its energies are tasked to the utmost. Congress, at its late session, pressed upon the large patriotic heart of the people to the last line. By the repeal of the law authorizing citizens to substitute others in their place in the army, and putting the principals themselves in the ranks. By a heavy tax bill, striking not only at the vast sums accumulated by speculation, but imposing a burden severely felt by the industry and the property of the country. By the "Currency Bill," compelling the holders of Treasury notes to fund them or to suffer such a depreciation of their value as to make them in a short time worthless. By legislation which, while on the one hand it seems to recognize the obligation to pay those who hold its bonds heretofore issued, called "eight per cents" the full value of their claims, actually repudiates the contract by laying a tax of five per cent. on the amount on the bonds. In other words, having induced holders to fund their notes horetofore by the promise that they should be paid eight per cent. upon their investment, they now, by the act of Congress, provide that the holders of the bonds shall be paid three per cent.

Still all this might be borne. It might be said that the state of the country demands sacrifices. That the exigency is an extraordinary one. That true patriotism demands acquiescence in the measures of the Government, looking to the upholding the honor of our arms, however harsh they may be. That there must be great confidence, perfect harmony and an uncomplaining surrender of our means to sustain the Government. Never did a more generous people, than the people of these Southern States exist. Never a more whole souled, large hearted, and magnanimous race. Never has higher courage been displayed by any people. Never more unstinted sacrifices made. They have lavished treasure and blood with glowing ardor, and uncalculating profusion. The coast blockaded; the grain growing States wrested from our grasp; the Mississippi lost to us; New Orleans torn out of our hands; the enemy pressing us all around our lines; the people have been ready still to do and to suffer. Weak as the administration is, it has been tolerated. No statesmanship displayed. No far reaching policy for the protection of our rights; disaster at home—failure abroad; all this has been borne. The people have been too generous to complain.

But now, in addition to all this the servile Congress that has just dispersed, has in obedience to Executive dictation, stricken a blow at public liberty—unparralled for its wantoness by any act of a Parliamentary body in England or this country for two centuries, up to the beginning of our present troubles. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is taken away from the citizens of the States composing this Southern Confederacy. They may be arrested by military authority; they cannot invoke the protection of the laws. No Judge is to issue an order to bring the captive into his presence that the cause of his detention may be inquired into. The civil authority of the country lowers its dishonored head before the stern military despotism, which oppresses our people.

The will of the Executive is substituted for the law of the land. Let it not be replied that the President may be trusted; that his patriotism is above suspicion. Did the people of these Southern States, when they inaugurated this revolution, look forward to the time when the very laws which protected their liberties should be set aside by one sweeping enactment. When their liberties should be dependent upon the will of one man? When the muniment for the defence of their dearest rights was not to be the law—but the, kindly disposition of the President of the Confederate States?

Cicero, in that magnificent oration of his against Verres, denounced the Governor of a province for ordering a Roman citizen to be beaten with stripes. He exclaimed "O liberty! O sound once dear to every Roman ear." He seemed to feel that the sound had expired with the groans of an outraged citizen of the Imperial Republic. In this Southern country, the boasted refuge of liberty, presenting until now a glorious contrast to the degradation exhibited by the people of the United States; in this fair clime a citizen may be arrested at the pleasure of the Executive, who wields the whole military power of the land, and he cannot even invoke the laws of his country for a speedy and fair trial. Those laws are set aside by an act of Congress, because the President expressed a desire to have them suspended.

Now is the time for the Representatives of the free people of Georgia to make themselves felt. To show their love of liberty. To rebuke the servile spirit of the late Congress. To lift up the down-trodden power of the citizens of this great State. To pass some resolution which shall prove that all the glory has not departed from our midst. To reassure the right of the citizens of this commonwealth to the full enjoyment of the privilege of the time-honored bulwark of personal liberty—the writ of *habeas corpus*.—That great right is enjoyed by every Englishman at home. Shall we not enjoy it here? The Legislature of Georgia meets at a most auspicious moment. It may by its acts inspirit our army ranged along our lines for our defence. It may reassure the hearts of those at home. And at the same time it may vindicate the rights and liberties of the people of Georgia against the crushing despotism which threatens to destroy every vestige of popular liberty.

We trust that our Governor and the Legislature are ready for the work.

The Yankees are burning and pillaging on the Peninsula. The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

Passengers who arrived last night by the York River road report that the Yankees, up to Thursday night, were still engaged in plundering and burning in King and Queen county. The statements of the burning of the Court House is repeated. There is also a body of Yankees in King William. The fleet that went up the Mattaponi river consisted of three gunboats and seven transports. They landed the troops at Shepherd's Wharf, in King and Queen.—The infantry support remained at Centreville, while the cavalry was sent out on its mission of destruction.

The *Confederate*, *Observer*, Wadesboro' *Argus* and Greensboro' *Patriot* will copy announcement of Wm. P. Taylor, Esq., for Congress, from this paper, and send bills immediately to *Progress*.

For the Progress.]

Gubernatorial.

Experience teaches us the right man is at the helm; he has fully and faithfully discharged his duty, and acted his part with firmness and consistency. Almost three years past the hurricane of war within our borders has raged fearfully, now and then the thunderbolts of confusion have bursted in loud peals over our heads, the lightnings of human passion have flashed in every quarter, the storm has pelted heavily, the winds of anger have howled, the lowering cloud of oppression has threatened our former peaceful existence, but happily for us "the right one is at the helm."

Our old Ship of State has bravely withstood the tempest, and we trust will safely land us "in the haven of ineffable peace."

Had we canvassed North Carolina from the mountains to the seaboard we would not have found one more capable of filling the Gubernatorial chair. Not one who would have pleased the masses more, not one more chivalrous, or one in whom the people could have placed more implicit confidence. Not one who would have remembered the soldiers as he has done, for he himself has been a private. He may advisedly say to his competitors—"Go thou and do likewise." In him is a union of all necessary qualities; indeed our very worthy and beloved Governor has far surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the mountaineer, hurrah!
Hurrah! for our Governor that's brought us safe thus far.

The position he occupies at present is one of vast responsibility, but he has talent and judgment, *quantum sufficit* for the emergency, and we hopefully judge the future by the past. He has made a lasting impression upon the minds and hearts of those of us who know him; while we live his exalted character, his public services and genuine patriotism will never be obliterated. He is dear to us because he is the offspring of our native soil. He has helped us bear the burden in the heat of the day; yes, he has bent with us his own shoulder, under the weight of a neighboring domination as tyranical as it is unjust.

Rely upon his devotion to the Southern cause, rely upon his fraternal feeling he has heretofore manifested; give him justice; sheer justice and re-elect him. As we are capable of exerting a wide influence, both at home and amongst our friends in service, we call upon every truly Southern patriotic lady in the State to heartily co-operate with us in electioneering for Gov. Vance. Our brothers and friends in camp will certainly embrace the privilege of casting their votes for him, and will be all right at election-day. I have spoken in time, and "a word to the wise is sufficient." We tender him our heartfelt gratitude for his past services, and sincerest wishes for his future success. Readers, remember we must weigh well our own interests and determine accurately our own situations and not dream of electing any other candidate for Governor.

The Charleston "Courier" on Wright's Resolutions.

For an allusion to the Resolutions of Mr. Wright, of Georgia—which could by no means be tortured into an approval—we have been denounced and even threatened with arrest. Being an earnest advocate for an honorable peace, we hail with pleasure anything from our public men, in or out of office, looking to negotiations, but we have ever protested against offering or accepting any terms that will deprive us of any rights or humiliate us in the eyes of the world, and to this position we shall adhere.

But what is said of Wright's resolutions in other States?—what in South Carolina? Let us see. Some friend has sent us a copy of the Charleston *Courier* of the 11th of March, in which we find the following article on Wright's resolutions:

Was Mr. Wright Right?—We took occasion lately to enter a protest against denunciations that had been heaped lavishly on Mr. Wright, of Georgia, for certain resolutions offered in the Confederate House of Representatives. We regarded not the intrinsic merits of the resolutions by the right of any representative to propose any measure not forbidden by the Constitution. This right we think should be fully recognized and cherished, if we would have representatives any thing more than mere attorneys in fact, and deputies under positive instructions.

The appointment of Commissioners for negotiation does not necessarily commit any belligerent to any and every condition or term of peace, and yet Mr. Wright, who simply proposed a step looking towards such appointment, has been wantonly denounced by editors who deem it their duty to utter off-hand opinions oraculatory on all questions of war or peace, finance or philosophy, art or literature.

We hail with approving interest any steps or signs looking towards a proper appreciation of the relations of the States as States to this war—a fundamental fact which has been sufficiently exhibited in our own course and policy.

Four at least of the Confederate States by name—and in territory now comprising eight of the Confederate States, were recognized as sovereign independent States by Great Britain in 1783. Texas was recognized as a State before accession to the Union.—Would it not have been wise and statesmanly to have used and urged these facts before such old sticklers for precedent and uniformity in diplomatic and international law, as Palmerston and the dozy nurses of European governments?

The 48th Mississippi regiment lately addressed a letter to Mr. Wright, stating:

The 48th, from the days of the "old battalion" at Yorktown, has been honorably scarred in every conflict of this army with the hosts of McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hocker and Meade, and has a right, second to no other, (none will deny,) to a voice in the things that make for war or peace. That voice, sir, is unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of your resolutions. And, believe it, that is the voice of the rank and file of the entire army.

While we stand firmly ready to fight, and even to die, in defence of the rights of the South, three years of increasing slaughter have sufficed to convince us that something beside the blood of the country is necessary to its solution. It demands its wisdom, its moderation, its conservatism.

As the South's resolved defenders with our lives, we hail with joy your resolutions, as the first official manifestation of a purpose to transfer this destrying conflict from the field to the council, from the means of brute force to those of rational mind."

It will be seen from the above that the *Courier* even talks of Constitutional privileges and State sovereignty. We suppose there will be no question raised as to the soundness or loyalty of the *Courier*. We suppose, however, that the editors and proprietors of that respectable paper desire to see this war brought to an honorable termination, and that they hardly expect fighting alone to do it.

For the Progress.]

Dr. Lacy's Addresses.

On the state of the country, were delivered in Pittsboro, on the 4th and 5th of this month. They were well received, and are spoken of in the highest terms of commendation, as patriotic, conservative, and eminently calculated to benefit the cause of Southern liberty. Our sin and peril and duty, as set forth in those addresses, will, wherever delivered, wake up afresh the hopes and energies of the people. We hope Dr. Lacy will be invited, and have time to visit every county in the State and address the people on the state of the country.

C.

From Eastern North Carolina.

GREENVILLE, N. C., March 10th, 1864.

Editor Progress: There is no news of importance from the front to-day. Our scouts represent the enemy as being very quiet and motionless. An unbroken calm prevails.

Though our sojourn here has been brief it has been sufficiently long to excite unbounded admiration and esteem in behalf of this pleasant and delightful little town. The elevation of its maidens to the righteousness of our cause—their unconquerable will and desire to see our Southern land free and independent—and the hospitality of its generous citizens, to those who have sacrificed all that is dear for country, are mementoes that shall be with us ever throughout all futurity. Carthage in her day when she was oppressed upon all sides by her enemy, and struggling to be free, had the pages of her history gilded with the heroic deeds of her daughters, but when the historian shall chronicle the many events of this war, the many deeds of patriotism and devotion done by the ladies of our land, it will be reserved for the Confederacy to wear the badge of female honor and glory.

The appearance of the place, like a great many others of the Confederacy, has been greatly defaced and disfigured by desolating war. Upon her once beautiful lawns which are now bereft of all their loveliness, where the merry throngs of pleasure were wont to repair at eventide, solitude reigns triumphant.—There are many of its loveliest mansions which are now uninhabited that are being greatly dismantled and going fast to decay.

The ladies of this vicinity have gotten up a petition tendering to His Excellency, Gov. Vance, an invitation to visit this place. It is to be hoped that the Governor will respond, as all express such a great desire to see him in this portion of the State.

The weather for several days past has been mild and beautiful. The lark has again tuned her merry voice and the charms of spring seem now to have been once more awakened, though to-night is rather inclined to be a little inclement. Sombre clouds loom up in the western sky and the milder zephyrs that murmur by will doubtless bring in their train a series of refreshing showers.

PYRAMUS.

EXEMPTION OF FARMERS.

In the military act passed by the Congress are certain provisions in behalf of the agricultural interests of the country. Planters, farmers and overseers are privileged to exemption, in certain cases, under specific provisions, and are not liable to conscription so long as they comply with the requirement of these provisions and the act remains unrepealed. Others of these classes may be exempted or detailed, upon certain conditions also specified by the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, the continuance of which exemption or detail is during the pleasure of the directing power.

For farms or plantations, upon which there were fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of fifteen and fifty on the 1st January, and also the 16th February last, one person is entitled to exemption in certain cases and upon stated conditions. The qualifications for exemption are that this person must have been on the 1st January last, either the owner and manager or overseer of the plantation, and that there is no white male adult upon it not liable to military duty. Should he have enrolled since the 1st February last, he is not thereby deprived of the privilege of exemption under this act. But he must comply with certain conditions for the privilege. He must deliver at such place as the Secretary of War may designate, within twelve months, one hundred pounds of bacon or salt pork, as the Government may elect, and one hundred pounds of net beef, the beef to be on the foot, for every able-bodied negro whether field hand or others on the place between the ages named, and receive such prices as the impressment commissioner may fix. He is entitled to 25 per cent. credit on any amount of meat he may deliver within three months, and is further entitled to commute to the extent of two-thirds the entire amount of meat, in grain or other provisions, also at impressment prices, provided he can produce satisfactory evidence that after exercising proper diligence it is impossible for him to furnish the whole amount of meat and leave an adequate supply for those living on the place. He must also bind himself to sell all the marketable surplus of grain or provisions now on hand or that he may raise while his exemption continues to the Government or to soldiers' families at the impressment prices. As a surety of his complying with his contract, he is required to execute a bond in such form, with such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

The Secretary of War, under direction of the President, may exempt or detail such others as he may be satisfied will be more usefully employed in agricultural pursuits than in military service. The terms of these exemptions are to be such as he may prescribe, only the privilege ceases whenever the person receiving it fails to employ all his skill, capital and labor, in the exclusive production of grain and other provisions, and to sell these products to the Government or soldiers' families at prices not exceeding those fixed by the impressment commissioners.

To secure exemption or detail under this act, an application in writing to the county or district enrolling officer is required. This application must show that the condition of the party falls within the provisions of the act, and his ability to comply with its requirements. Those who desire exemption or detail, under the authority granted to the Secretary of War, must also show the "private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity," upon which it should be granted. They must state their ability to produce provisions and supply the wants of those around them; the condition of their families, who of them are in the army, and that no one otherwise exempt could be procured to attend to their farms. The application must be supported by the affidavit of the applicant, and other testimony under oath. If the enrolling officer approves it, he can grant a certificate of exemption to the extent of sixty days, which remains in force for that period, if not countermanded by the commandant of conscripts. Should the enrolling officer disapprove the application, an appeal is allowed to the Bureau of Conscription and the War Department. The application, with the approval or disapproval of the enrolling officer, will be forwarded to the commandant of conscripts for his approval. Applications will not be entertained by the War Department unless made through the county enrolling officer and the commandant of conscripts.—*Richmond Whig.*

[From the Chicago Times.]

THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We are almost tempted to reprint the observations of Gov. Seymour, of New York, in his late message, concerning the spasmodic habit of the Administration at Washington in its calls for troops, for, since the last call, their force is even more apparent than before. Governor Seymour deprecated this habit for the reason it had an exciting and harassing effect upon the public mind, unsettled all the relations of life, and was unjust and injurious in all its influences.

The last call is most aggravated in these respects. The administration has led the people to believe that the rebellion was in its last gasp; that it would almost fall in pieces of its own disintegration within the next few months! that the call in October last for three hundred thousand men was to make the finishing and everlasting stroke to armed resistance; and, in this belief, the people have responded to the call with astonishing alacrity; they have, through their county, town and city governments, offered enormous bounties to volunteers, in the confident expectation that, the required number of men supplied, they would not again be startled, as by a fire bell in the night, by another demand! How shamefully they have been deceived, and how wickedly the administration is trifling with them, those of them who are not willfully blind now see.

The rebellion is not in its last gasp, and if the administration has at any time thought it was, its ignorance was shockingly criminal. But it has not at any time thought so. It has all the while known to the contrary. It has never designed to put down the rebellion in ninety days, nor in two years, nor in three years. Had it, it would have taken the advice of Douglas in the beginning, and called out an army of such numerical power as to literally crush resistance. Its cool, calculating, deliberate policy from the beginning has been to prolong the war, at whatever exhaustion of the blood and treasure of the country, beyond another presidential election, and to convert it into a crusade for negro emancipation and negro equality. It is such a crusade to-day, and it will carry on this crusade, and not to restore the Union, that five hundered thousand more men are demanded, and, if not voluntary forthcoming, will be drafted.

THE ROAD TO PEACE.

If the public do not find out "the road to peace" it will not be for the want of advice on that important subject by the newspapers of Selma. By a singular coincidence, each of the three papers published in this city had an editorial under this caption yesterday morning, giving their sage views as to the proper route to that desirable haven—peace for the weary soul.

Our neighbor of the Dispatch has no confidence in Northern conservatism, and sees nothing to be gained by a course on our part calculated to encourage the opposition to Lincoln—that in fact it is better to contend against the fanatical mad-cap Lincoln, himself, than the long, cool-headed Democrats of the North. Has our neighbor read the Chicago *Times*, the New York *Express*, the Metropolitan *Record*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and various other papers of the North which are exponents of the opposition to Lincoln? Has he read the speeches of Valandigham, of Brigham of Voorhees, Merick and various others? Has he ever found in any of these papers, or in the speeches of these men a syllable that did not breathe the most orthodox State Rights doctrine and uncompromising opposition to coercion. Their platform is based upon two great principles: first, a firm adherence to the sovereignty of the States; second, an unequivocal opposition to coercion in any shape. It is true they desire the restoration of the Union as it was, and will undoubtedly strive to accomplish that object, but altogether a different spirit and mode from that of Lincoln, and when they cannot restore the Union by conciliatory or peaceable means their very platform of principles requires that they should "let us alone." An attempt at coercion would be simple stultification of themselves. These are the men we wish to encourage, and these are the men whose success will bring peace, and if the Union can be restored they are the only men who can do it. If such a thing is impossible, they can have the satisfaction of coming nearer it than any other party.

We shall recur to this subject at greater length next week.—*Mississippian.*

HARD TIMES IN WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* gloomy at the prospects of having but little to eat. It says:

"Now is the time to fall back on "hog and hominy"—if they have them. Next to nothing comes to market, and that must be bought and sold by the dollars' worth, or by some multiple of ten dollars. The restaurants and oyster shops are generally closed partly for want of stock, and partly for want of change. Change is the worst difficulty. It stops things coming in, or being bought or sold.

It would be prudent, if it were practicable, for people to fund themselves until after the *1st of April*. As nothing can be done, and no eatables can be obtained, it would be desirable to find *holes or caves* in the ground to which people could *retire for a brief* hybornation of four or five weeks, during which time they might derive sustenance and amusement from sucking their paws after the manner of the black bear."

We are much in the same condition here.—*Carolinian.*

And it is hard here, but not near so bad, we believe as at Wilmington, where we learn travellers are mulcted by the hotels for *fifty dollars* a day. And yet in the face of all this we are told by some that the land flows with milk and honey and that we were never so prosperous as now. God grant the half of what they claim be so. We suppose we are about as well off here as are the most of communities, and yet we know there is much suffering and that many of the "best families" are on short rations. Much will depend upon the coming crop, and hence it is well for the producers to strain every nerve the present year to raise subsistence for man and beast.

BRAVE TALK.—In a late copy of the New York *News* (Wood's paper) Lincoln is arraigned and handled without gloves. The immediate cause of the severe rasping is the course of that functionary in the reorganization of the State government of Louisiana upon the "one-tenth" principle. Of this and kindred acts the *News* says:

We must qualify such acts as sheer usurpation, audacious, criminal, perjured usurpation. President Lincoln has been guilty of usurpations, which, if the dictatorial powers assumed were not used for his protection, would certainly subject him to impeachment and condign punishment.

Lincoln is also charged by the *News* with having an eye single to his re-election in *all this movement*, and the following emphatic warning is given him in the concluding portion of the article:

We say to President Lincoln *that if he counts* himself in this manner upon the country for a second term, he will be grievously disappointed. The people see through this game, and will not permit it to be successfully played. If he should venture, on the 4th of March, 1865, to re-seat himself in the Presidential chair by virtue of an election secured by such a shallow trick, we tell him plainly he cannot succeed. There will either be forcible resistance, as his first legal election caused secession South, a second illegal election will cause secession North of South, and break up utterly this Union. The North and West have borne much; but they would not stand such impudent jugglery."

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.—The Asheville *News*, paper published in the Governor's own county, which opposed his election because he was not a Southern man, thus comments on his late speech:

"We have read with great satisfaction the able and eloquent speech of Gov. Vance, delivered at Wilmington' on the 22d ult. It is a manly and lucid exposition of the Governor's views on the important topics of the day; and the perusal of it must not only convince every unprejudiced mind that the Governor is honest, but must also carry conviction that his positions are correct, and the only ones that can be obtained by those who desire the independence of the Confederate States.

The speech is necessarily very lengthy—too much so for our limited space. Otherwise, we should certainly spread it before our readers. We hope it will be printed in some form, and scattered broadcast over the State. The people should have an opportunity to read it.

This speech stamps Gov. Vance as one of the great men of the age and nation."